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FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE 2741 09/03/2003 Jin Li M4065.0735/P735 10/653,222 **EXAMINER** 24998 12/05/2005 DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP NGUYEN, JOSEPH H 2101 L Street, NW ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER Washington, DC 20037 2815

DATE MAILED: 12/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	10/653,222	LI, JIN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph Nguyen	2815	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).			
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 Oc</u>	ctober 2005.		
,	action is non-final.		
,—	,—		
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <i>21,27,31,33,36-41 and 47-55</i> is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>31</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.			
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>21,27,33,36-41 and 47-55</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.			
Application Papers	·		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on <u>26 November 2003</u> is/are: a) ☑ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	animor. Note the attached Cine	, (00,011 0, 10,111 1	. 0 102.
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>			
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary		
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P		O-152)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6)		

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 21, 27, 33, 37-40, 47-50 and 53-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kochi et al. (US 6,188,094).

Regarding claim 21, Kochi et al. discloses in figures 4 a light detecting system comprising a substrate 10 (col. 4, line 39) having a plurality of photosensitive regions 11 (col. 4, line 44); and a substantially planar microlens array 14, 15 formed over said plurality of photosensitive regions; said microlens array comprising a first light conductor 14 (col. 4, line 60) having a plurality of concave recesses; and a second light conductor 15 within each recess (col. 5, lines 4-5) and over a planar surface of said first light conductor 14.

It is noted that elements 14, 15 together can form and function as the claimed microlens since they comprise similar materials (see column 4 of Kochi et al.) and structures as those of the claimed microlens.

Regarding claim 27, Kochi et al. discloses in figures 4 an integrated circuit comprising a substrate 10 having a plurality of photosensitive regions 11; and a microlens array 14, 15 formed over said plurality of photosensitive regions; said

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microlens array comprising a first light conductor 14 having a plurality of concave recesses, said plurality of concave recesses being coextensive, and a second light conductor 15 within each recess and over said first light conductor, and readout circuitry (as shown in figure 5) coupled to said plurality of photosensitive regions within said substrate.

Regarding claim 33, similar to claim 27, Kochi et al. discloses in figures 4 a method of forming an imaging device as claimed.

Regarding claims 37, 47 and 53, Kochi et al. discloses the first light conductor 14 has a first index of refraction and the second light conductor 15 has a second index of refraction that is different from said first index of refraction (col. 5, lines 1-3).

Regarding claims 38-39, 49 and 55, Kochi et al. discloses the first light conductor 14 and the second light conductor 15 are formed of  $SiO_2$  (col. 4, lines 25-27), and  $SiO_2$  is also known as "glass".

Regarding claims 50, Kochi et al. discloses a color filter formed over the second light conductor (col. 5, lines 21-22).

Regarding claims 48 and 54, Kochi et al. discloses the first index of refraction is less than the second index of refraction (col. 3, lines 64-66 and col. 4, lines 1-2).

Regarding claim 40, Kochi et al. discloses the array of concave recesses is formed by chemical etching the first light conductor (col. 5, lines 13-17).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 36 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kochi et al. in view of figure 1 of the acknowledged prior art (APA).

Regarding claims 36 and 51, Kochi et al. discloses in figures 4 substantially all the steps of the method (claim 36) or the structure (claim 51) except forming a color filter between the substrate and the second light conductor (claim 36) or a color filter formed below the first light conductor (claim 51). However, figure 1 of (APA) shows forming a color filter 22 between the substrate and the second light conductor 12 or a color filter 22 below the first light conductor 12. In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious at the time of the present invention to modify Kochi et al. by forming a color filter between the substrate and the second light conductor or having a color filter formed below the first light conductor to allow predominantly light of a specific respective color to pass through an imaging array (page 3, lines 1-5 of the present invention).

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kochi et al. in view of Kotecki et al. (US 2001/0035551).

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Regarding claim 41, Kochi et al. discloses in figures 4 substantially all the structure set forth in the claimed invention except the array of concave recesses formed by reactive ion etching the first light conductor. It is noted that Kochi et al. teaches using chemical mechanical polishing to form the concave recesses (col. 5, lines 13-17), and Kotecki et al. teaches in para [0019], lines 12-15) the recesses can be formed using chemical mechanical polishing r reactive ion etching. In view of such teaching, it would have been obvious at the time of the present invention to form the concave recesses by reactive ion etching the first light conductor because the chemical mechanical polishing and reactive ion etching are recognized in the art as equivalents.

Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kochi et al.

Regarding claim 52, Kochi et al. discloses in figures 4 substantially all the structure set forth in the claimed invention except a portion of the second light conductor having a thickness as recited in claim 52. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to Kochi et al. by having except a portion of the second light conductor having a thickness as claimed, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

# Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 21, 27, 33, 36-41 and 47-55 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1734. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30 am- 4:30 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

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supervisor, Ken Parker can be reached on (571) 272-2298. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300 for regular communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JN November 30, 2005.

> JEROME JACKSON PRIMARY EXAMINER